

1964

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

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I firmly believe that Members of Congress should have a minimum familiarity with the States and districts whose interests they are elected to represent. If we do not take this remedial action, America may be saddled with more and more undeserving or unqualified persons trading on a famous name in local elections.

We cannot and must not encourage carpetbaggers to deprive a State of legitimate and concerned representation to further their own careers of self-aggrandizement. We must head off this type of selfish, ambitious, and disinterested representation not only because it is detrimental to our States but because it is injurious to America as well.

CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mr. KILBURN. Mr. Speaker, the RECORD for September 1, 1964, in the first column on page 20534, shows that I referred to "Mr. Wolcott." I actually said "Mr. Joseph W. Barr."

I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD may be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

CRIME AND ITS HANDLING

(Mr. DEVINE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DEVINE. Mr. Speaker, recently J. Edgar Hoover again pointed out the increase in crime rates across these United States.

I read in the local newspapers some very disturbing news which I believe should be of concern to all Americans. It particularly relates to the Negro riots in the city of Philadelphia recently.

It was reported in the newspapers that the police officers who were assigned to this particular "mess" were given orders just to stand around and not to do anything. It seems to me, if that is a correct report of what the orders were to the police department, that each and every man on the Philadelphia Police Department should have submitted his resignation.

It must constantly be remembered that this is a government of laws and not a government of men.

Then today in the current issue of the Christian Science Monitor I read a bit about the image being created overseas by the pictures being sent across, some of which showed, I think, four policemen with billy clubs raised, and it said the expressions on the face of the police gave great concern to the foreigners. Some of them had a smile or some of them had an expression of "hate." I presume the recipients of foreign aid would like to have us introduce legislation covering the facial expressions of policemen when they are undertaking to perform the duties which they have been sworn to do in order to uphold the laws.

Mr. McCULLOCH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a statement?

Mr. DEVINE. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. McCULLOCH. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I am very pleased with this statement of my distinguished colleague from Franklin County, Ohio. He was an able prosecuting attorney. He is a great lawyer, and these things need to be said over and over and over again.

Mr. DEVINE. I thank the gentleman.

THE BOBBY BAKER CASE

(Mr. SIBAL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SIBAL. Mr. Speaker, the entire country is indebted to the senior Senator from Delaware for his persistence and thoroughness in pursuing the Bobby Baker inquiry. This is a case that simply would not be put down, that cannot be shunted aside; that will not be forgotten.

We are all shocked and depressed by the continuing revelations in this case. They reflect deeply on the integrity of the entire Congress and all those who work for it.

The Baker case has established the existence of a deep conspiracy against the public trust at the very summit of our national government.

The American people are demanding answers. The Democratic majority must now respond to these demands. They must permit this investigation, which they have choked off heretofore, to be reopened and followed relentlessly wherever it leads and until all the answers are in.

Beyond that, Congress should act swiftly to remove the stain of the Baker case. I urge prompt consideration of my bill, by the Rules Committee, which would establish a code of ethics and create a joint committee to enforce it.

THE PHILADELPHIA POLICE DEPARTMENT

(Mr. NIX asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. NIX. Mr. Speaker, I think it is incumbent upon me to advise the House that the Police Department of the City of Philadelphia acquitted itself in an admirable manner on the occasion of the difficulties in Philadelphia last Friday night. There were no such orders issued to the police department that would restrain them from performing their duties in the city. I was on the scene from 10 o'clock at night until 7 o'clock the following morning, and I can give complete assurance that they did perform their duties, that they did under difficult circumstances control the situation, that they did protect the lives of the innocent, and that they did protect the property of the citizens of Philadelphia. They have my highest appreciation, and I here assert that they deserve

the respect and the commendation of all Philadelphians. I think they established for the country at large a type of conduct that should be emulated in other cities under such trying circumstances.

THE ENGAGEMENT IN TONKIN GULF

(Mr. HANNA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Speaker, on several occasions Members have come down to the well of the House to make observations concerning reports that were made of planes leaving the aircraft carrier in the engagement in the Gulf of Tonkin. I am not a military expert. I would certainly stipulate that those who have spoken know more about these things than I do. But I would say as a commonsense citizen that it did occur to me that of the many reported sampans and other watercraft that were available to the North Vietnamese, some quite possibly could have been equipped with radar, so that the actual reporting of the planes' leaving did not have to come from the mainland of North Vietnam. They could very well have come from watercraft within control of the North Vietnamese who then could have sent this information by radio.

So it has fallen on my ears as rather passing strange that this commonsense explanation had not occurred to those gentlemen who do not think that the North Vietnamese may have straight line radar that can go 800 miles or some such number of miles, when it does not seem to be necessary at all to explain what happened in this particular incident.

EXTENSION AND AMENDMENT OF PUBLIC LAW 480

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 865 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 12298) to extend the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, and for other purposes, and all points of order against said bill are hereby waived. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed two hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Agriculture, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit. After the passage of the bill H.R. 12298, it shall be in order in the House to take from the Speaker's table the bill S. 2687 and to move to strike out all after the enacting clause of said Senate bill and

to insert in lieu thereof the provisions contained in H.R. 12298 as passed by the House.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 249]

Alger	Hays	Powell
Anderson	Healey	Purcell
Andrews, Ala.	Hébert	Rains
Avery	Hoffman	Rhodes, Ariz.
Baring	Kee	Ryan, Mich.
Barrett	Kluczynski	Scott
Bass	Landrum	Senner
Bell	Lesinski	Sheppard
Buckley	McIntire	Shipley
Burkhalter	Martin, Calif.	Sibal
Colmer	Martin, Mass.	Stephens
Diggs	Matsunaga	Teague, Tex.
Dingell	Meador	Thompson, N.J.
Downing	Miller, N.Y.	Toll
Finnegan	Montoya	Tupper
Flynt	Moorhead	Udall
Forrester	Morris	Wallhauser
Gill	Morrison	Williams
Green, Oreg.	Mosher	Wilson
Hansen	Nedzi	Charles H.
Harsha	Pepper	
Harvey, Mich.	Plicher	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 366 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

EXTENSION AND AMENDMENT OF PUBLIC LAW 480

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Brown].

Mr. Speaker, I know of no controversy over the rule making in order the extension of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, commonly known as Public Law 480 or the Food-for-Peace Act.

The rule waives all points of order and provides for 2 hours of general debate. As I say, since there is no controversy I know of over the rule, I reserve the remainder of my time.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. BROWN of Ohio asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Missouri has explained the rule thoroughly and well, and I need not discuss it further at this time.

However, I do want to call attention, if I may, to the fact that this bill, being made in order under this rule, H.R. 12298, is a very important measure which would extend Public Law 480 for a period of 3 years, instead of the usual 2 years.

I understand that under title I of the act the United States would get paid for the food and commodities shipped abroad in foreign currencies spendable only under severely limited circumstances. I have been informed that just

recently we have made some transactions under Public Law 480 with certain foreign countries which are not at all friendly to the United States, or to our way of life. In fact, the information we have received is to the effect that some 120 different countries, I believe, are receiving largess at the hands of the U.S. taxpayers through Public Law 480. The cost of this bill would be somewhere around \$5.5 billion over a 3-year period, which would mean an average cost of about \$1.75 billion per year on the average, but it could all be spent in 2 years, which would cost about \$2.5 billion a year.

Mr. Speaker, it is my understanding a number of important amendments will be offered to this measure, and that these amendments will set up some new procedures to be followed under this bill for the first time, or followed under Public Law 480. They would also change some of the procedures that have been followed in the past. I believe these amendments are very worthy of consideration. May I express the hope the House will give full attention and consideration to the general debate on this bill under the rule, and also on the amendments that may be offered under the 5-minute rule. It is an open rule, as the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BOLLING] explained.

Mr. Speaker, I have no requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 12298, with Mr. HARRIS in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill. By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY], will be recognized for 1 hour, and the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HOEVEN] will be recognized for 1 hour.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY].

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I am certain that Members will recall that we had quite a debate on the matter now pending before us just a few days ago when we attempted to pass the bill under suspension of the rules. I think I can safely say that this program has operated successfully and well through the years and has been remarkably free from criticism.

Under the program we have disposed of more than \$11 billion worth of surplus agricultural commodities. I am certain the Members of the House are entirely familiar with the program as it has operated. We have given the Secretary of Agriculture just about every possible authority that could be conceived. He has the right to sell these commodities for foreign currencies. He has the right to barter the commodities for strategic and

other materials needed in our own economy. He has the right to sell the commodities on credit, long-term and low interest rate credit; and even to give the commodities away wherever need can be shown anywhere in this world.

We have embarked upon this very magnanimous program and through the program have relieved suffering in many nations on the earth. We have shared our food and our fiber with less fortunate people. Some people regard this abundance which we have harvested from our fields through the years as some sort of a curse. I think it has been a blessing and a blessing it will be in years to come.

Because we have been so gracious and kind in dealing with less fortunate people I think we have made friendships around the world. We have impressed people even beyond the Iron Curtain with the generosity of our Nation and with our interest in the institutions of freedom.

We are living today in a divided world and we are living in a dangerous world. We are living in a hungry world.

I do not think anyone would vote against this bill merely because he was unwilling to share this abundant food supply that we have with starving people in other parts of the earth. I do not know of any real opposition to this bill. I hope it will pass and become a law and that the program will continue.

Mr. Chairman, the Committee on Agriculture has thoroughly studied the matter before us; it has worked diligently, and produced a good bill—a bill which has the full backing of the administration.

I am especially hopeful that the House will reject any hasty and damaging amendments.

Our agricultural abundance is a great American asset. It is not only a source of national strength but also one of the most effective instruments of our foreign policy. We should not weaken the program in any way, or burden it with unnecessary and damaging restrictions.

I am convinced that several proposals, particularly some adopted by the other body, would seriously restrict the effectiveness of the program.

Without question, Mr. Chairman, the most objectionable proposal heard would subject all grants under title I of Public Law 480 to the appropriations process, and dispense with the President's discretionary authority to make grants of local currency proceeds to strengthen U.S. interests throughout the world. For 10 years, Mr. Chairman, the President has had discretionary authority to make grants of Public Law 480 generated local currency for mutual defense purposes, without recourse to congressional appropriations. For 10 years, the President has had the authority to make grants of local currency for economic development purposes. And now there are some who would take away from President Johnson these same discretionary powers that were given to Presidents Eisenhower and Kennedy.

It is argued that by routing these grants through the Appropriations Committee, Congress would gain a greater